

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS A TOOL TO SUPPORT FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION. (A Case Study Leader Supermarket Company, Dili, Timor-Leste)

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ABSTRACT

This research aim to know a company financial statement analysis can be interpreted as a means of supporters monetary Evaluate performance through its capital structure, where the assessment of monetary performance would have to know and by its input. Balance report, profit / loss, change of cash flow and capital, yielded a start in the year 2010, 2011 and 2012, not as According to difficult, to run the activity so that show monetary performance roomates either by the company because of company do not systematically in giving assessment of financial statements. Analysis of data use roomates financial statement Consist of balance, report profit / loss, change of cash flow and capital, monetary performance analysis with the use of two types of financial statement ratio, that is, activity ratio and profitability. This research aim to assess storey; the level of efficacy of monetary performance of management, achievement and condition knowing the which have been Reached. Result of research indicate that the result of calculation yielded can assess storey; the level of efficacy of monetary performance, knowing achievement and condition the which have been Reached.

Keyword: Financial statement analysis and monetary Performance.

INTRODUCTION

Timor-Leste's economic development over the years began to excite the business climate in this country, then the business development in the company profit-oriented company in an increasingly complex business operations. In order to realize the economic society in this country then, apart from the government sector, the private sector also plays an important role in contributing to economic development in this country.

Companies with a good financial performance can help improve the lives of the community's economy Timorese state. In connection with this, the manager of the company is required in order to evaluate and analyze financial statements in each period to determine whether the company's financial performance in good condition or not.

Financial statements in principle is the result of an accounting process that can be used as a tool to provide information on the financial data of a company. Financial statements consisting of balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in capital and kas.Informasi flow

statement of the financial statements can be revealed by analyzing the financial statements as the basis for the planning of the company's operations for the period or the next period.

Success or manager of the company is usually measured by profits from the company. At first, the financial statements for the company merely as a test of the work bookkeeper, then the financial statements as a basis to see the financial performance of a company.

The development of the financial position has a very important meaning for the company to see whether or not a company is not only judged on his physical state but the most important factor is to be able to see the development of a company located in the financial element. Because of these elements, the manager can evaluate whether the policies pursued within the company is right or not.

Analysis of the financial statements of the company is basically a ratio calculation to measure the company's financial condition, after the financial statements are prepared based on relevant data, as well as performed with accounting procedures and measurements were correct, it would seem financial condition in question is known how many assets, liabilities, owned capital in the balance sheet. Later, it will also know the amount of income received and the amount of expenses incurred during a given period. Thus, it can be seen how the operating results obtained during certain periods of the income statement is presented.

Financial statements more meaningful if it can be understood by all parties, therefore it is necessary to analyze the financial statements to determine the financial condition of the company. For the owners and management of the main objectives of financial statement analysis is to determine the position of the financial statements in each period. By knowing the financial position, setelahdilakukan in-depth analysis of the financial statements, will be seen whether the company can achieve the targets that have been planned in advance or not.

Financial statement analysis results will also provide information about the weaknesses and strengths of the company. Knowing this weakness, the management will be able to fix or cover up these weaknesses. Then, the strength of the company must be maintained or even improved. These strengths can be used as capital for further forward. Given the weaknesses and strengths, will be reflected in the performance of management during this time. For the owners and management, to know the financial position can plan and make the right decisions about what to do next. By way of covering the existing weaknesses, maintaining that position is in accordance with the desired and sought to boost again the power that has been gained over the years.

One of the tools used to determine the condition of financial performance in this regard is the financial statements prepared at the end of each period containing accountability in the financial sector over the passage of a business.

To the financial statements prepared or presented should correspond to the activities undertaken so that information from financial statements can be used to look at the financial performance of the company Leader Supermarket.

The company's main objectives in its business activity is generating profits, the profits obtained, then the Leader supermarket company will be able to increase its trading activities primarily to increase the volume of sales, thus increasing the level rentabilitasnya. So with the increasing profitability of the company will be able to distribute dividends to the owners of the company (shareholders) who have invested funds in the company.

Supermarket Leader company with its trading activities are always in need of financial statement information that is reported or presented must be in accordance with the activity that goes along efficiently and effectively. Because tesebut if it does not comply with the activity runs, it can affect the company's financial performance. Thus the good management required to manage funds and present financial statements effectively and efficiently in order to ensure profits. So, to look at the financial performance of the company's Supermarket Leader then, will be used four ratio is the ratio of liquidity, solvency, activity and profitability that can be known

whether the company's financial performance Supermarket Leader is annually increased, fluctuating or decreasing.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Financial statements

Each component in the financial statements such as balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows, is a unified whole and are related to each other, so that in use perluh seen as a whole for the wearer, for no misunderstanding between the parties - the interested parties (both internally and externally) in decision-making firms.

Slamet Sugiri (2001) financial mengatakan Laporan is the end result of an accounting process, as well as financial statements provide information that is useful for decision-making by the various parties (eg owners and creditors). The main financial statements consist of: balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, and cash flow statement. Accounting reports that generates so-called financial statement information. Understanding financial statements Farid and Siswanto (2011: 2) which said financial statements are expected to provide information to help users to make economic decisions are financial.

While understanding about Munawir financial statements (2011: 2) The financial report is a very important tool to obtain information with respect to the financial position and the results that have been achieved by the company concerned. By doing so the financial statements are expected to be helpful for the users to make economic decisions are financial financial. Laporan is a summary of a recording process which is a summary of the financial transactions that occur during the year bersangkutan. Sofyan Syafri Haraha (2004: 105) that said financial statements portray the financial condition and results of operations of the company at a certain time or a certain time period.

Ridwan Sundjaja and Inge Barlian (2003: 76) says financial report is a report that a portrait of the results of the accounting process that is used as a communication tool between the financial data or activities of the company with the parties with an interest in the data or the event.

From the above understanding can be concluded that the financial report is a report on the company's accounting processes used as a communication tool in the form of financial data between companies and external parties. Financial report indirectly shows information about the company's financial position, which will be used as a reference company in the future.

Type - the type of financial statements

Once known understanding financial statements and financial reporting function will be explained further on the types of financial statements. Financial report consists of several types according to the information contained therein. However, all types of financial statements is a unity that is needed and useful to users.

In this study the authors used four types of existing financial statements, namely: (1) balance sheet, (2) income statement, and (3) statement of cash flow.

Financial Performance goals

Munawir (2002: 31) Financial performance objectives are aware of liquidity, solvency, profitability and stability in paying its obligations. The purpose of performance measurement include:

1. To know tingkatprofitabilitas that demonstrate the company's ability to earn a profit during a certain period.
2. To determine the activity that is the company's ability to do business with a stable measured by considering the company's ability to pay installments regularly to shareholders without a hitch.

Financial Performance Measures

Sartono (2001: 111) that the performance analysis tools that have been used include financial ratios, the ratio of the radar method, balanced scorecard and Economic Value Added.

In the measurement of performance using financial ratios, the benchmarks used were: first the profitability ratios, activity ratios.

However, the use of the concept can not satisfy the desire of the management, especially for investors.

In this study, the company's performance appraisal is done by using the analysis of financial statements, it is based on the consideration that the analysis of financial statements are able to provide input that is used in the decision making process more fully.

Through the analysis of financial statements can be evaluated on the ability of the company meet its short-term liabilities, the level of effectiveness of the use of corporate assets, the company's ability to meet long-term obligations, the ability to generate profits and development of corporate value.

Role of Financial Performance Assessment

Munawir (2002: 3) financial performance has some role for the company, which include:

1. Can measure the level of the cost of the various activities that have been undertaken by the company.
2. To define or measure the efficiency of each part, or the production process as well as to determine the degree of benefit that can be achieved by the company concerned.
3. To assess and measure the results of the work on each part of the individual who has been given authority and responsibility.
4. To determine whether or not to use the wisdom or new procedures to achieve better results.

RESEACRH METHODS

Population

Cooper and Emory (1995: 214), said that the population is the entire collection of elements that can be to make some conclusions. For that the population in collecting data in this study is the overall actual data from the financial statements used in the company.

Samples

Sugiono (2007: 64), samples are part of the population, then the researcher is a sample of this study is overall disusunkan data. Dalam this research is financial statements of the last 3 years ie 2010 to 2012, the company Leader Supermarket.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Activity Ratio Calculation results .

Activity ratio is the ratio used to measure the financial statements of a company utilizing resources. Based on the calculation of the ratio of total asset turnover ratio measures the company's performance in taking total assets to generate sales , this ratio can be seen in

Table 1 . Turnover Total Assets

ear	2010	2011	2012
Sales (\$)	1,422,211.00	3,358,484.00	2,621,926.00
Total Assets (\$)	903,793.81	1,044,872.69	1,193,729.36
total	1,57	3,21	2,19

Source:Data processed by researchers at the supermarket leader

From the calculation of the total assets of the company turnover Supermarket Leader from 2010 s / d in 2012 it appears that in 2012 the total turnover of assets owned. The higher the total asset turnover ratio is, the better the ability of the company in total turnover of assets owned. From the calculations, the value of assets ratio of 1.57 for 2010, of 3.21 for 2011 and 2.19 for 2012. The ratio means that in 2012, the year the company was able to convert assets into cash sebesar2, 19 times. While in the year 2011 was 3.21 times, as well as in 2010 sebesar1,57.

From the comparison of the three periods, it can be concluded that the company's ability to convert into cash turnover was 16 times. Ideal for asset turnover ratio is a maximum of 4 times in one year. Under these figures mean less efficient management in managing assets because of the length of life of the assets.

Though idle assets that do not provide benefits to the company, as shown in Table 2

Table 2. Fixed Asset Turnover

year	2010	2011	2012
Sales (\$)	1,422,211.00	3,358,484.00	2,621,926.00
Fixed Assets (\$)	267,228.67	250,282.12	233,335.57
total	5,32	13,41	11,24

Source of data processed by researchers at the supermarket leader

From the calculation of fixed asset ratio, ie the ratio to measure the effectiveness of the company Leader Supermarket in using fixed assets miliknya. Berdasarkan perhitungan above results, the company's fixed asset turnover Supermarket Leader is fixed asset turnover in 2010 s / d in 2012 it appears that in 2010 turnover of assets fixed at \$ 5.32 with the case due to the sale during 2010 of \$. 1,422,211.00, fixed asset turnover in 2011 increased by \$ 13.41. This is because sales for the year 2011 is increased by \$. Perputatran 3,358,484.00 and the decrease of fixed assets in 2012 amounted to \$ 11.24. This is due to the sales decrease of \$ 2,621,926.00. Beside that also in 2011 the fixed assets increased by \$ 250, 282.12 and the year 2012 fixed assets decreased by \$ 233,926.00.

While the results of the calculation of the company's cash turnover Supermarket Leader from 2010 s / d in 2012 (Table 3) it appears that in 2010 turnover amounted to \$ 544.4 of cash, cash turnover in 2011 increased by \$ 2,712.8.

Table 3. Cash Turnover

year	2010	2011	2012
Sales (\$)	1,422,211.00	3,358,484.00	2,621,926.00
The average Cash (\$)	2,612.41	1,238.07	3,356.11
total	544,4	2712,8	781,2

Source: Data processed by researchers at the supermarket leader

This is because sales during 2011 amounted to \$ 3,358,484.00 disamping that also in 2011 the average decrease in cash of \$ 1,238.07 and in 2012 increased an average of \$ 3,356.11 kassebesar .

Then the turnover of capital can Views in Table 4

Table 4. Working Capital Turnover

year	2010	2011	2012
Net sales	1,081,704.48	2,577,465.48	2,082,557.48
Current asset	636,565.14	794,590.57	960,393.79
Current forest	44,470.90	126,777.10	232,535.50
total	1,83%	3,86%	2,86%

Source :Data processed by researchers at the supermarket leader

From the calculation of the estimates obtained working capital turnover ratio amounted to 183 or 1.83% for the year 2010 , the ratio of working capital turnover amounted to 386 or 3.86% for the year 2011 and the working capital turnover ratio was 286 or 2.86% . It means that the turnover of working capital during the year 2011 to re working capital amounted to 183 times , that the turnover of working capital for the year 2011 To be working capital amounted to 386 times . Likewise for the year 2012 the decrease in the amount of 286 kali. Sehingga can be concluded that the working capital in 2010 turnover and the 2011 turnover faster in 2012 .

Profitability Ratio Calculation Results

Profitability ratio is the ratio used to measure a company's ability to earn income or profit , the profitability of a company realizing the comparison between income or capital assets that generate income can be seen in Table 5 .

Table 5. Gross Profit Margin

Year	2010	2011	2012
Gross profit	340,506.52	781,018.52	539,368.52
Sales	1,422,211.00	3,358,484.00	2,621,926.00
Total	23,9	23,2	20,6

Source of data processed by researchers at the supermarket leader

Gross Profit Margin in the Company Leader Supermarket comparison of the results of the year 2010 amounted to 23.9 % greater than in 2011 by 23.2 % greater than in 2012, which amounted to 20.6 % . it can be concluded that the gross profit margin in the Company Leader Supermarket to generate profits decreased in 2011 and 2012, while the operating profit margin us can see in Table 6

Table 6. Operating Profit Margin

Tahun	2010	2011	2012
Laba sebelum bunga dan pajak	42,240.97	65,302.97	47,886.97
Penjualan	1,422,211.00	3,358,484.00	2,621,926.00
Total	2,97	1,94	1,83

Source of data processed by researchers at the supermarket leader

Operating Profit Margin at Supermarket Leader Company in 2010 amounted to 297 or 2.97% in 2011 amounted to 194 or 1.94% more than in 2012, which amounted to 183 or 1.83% . it can be concluded that the operating Profit Marging the Leader Supermarket Company to generate profits decreased in 2012 .

Then the results perhitungan net profit margin

Table 7. Net Profit Margin

year	2010	2011	2012
Net profit	38,016.87	58,772.67	43,098.27
tax	4,224.10	6,530.30	4,788.70
sales	1,422,211.0	3,358,484.00	2,621,926.00
total	2,38	1,55	1,46

Source of data processed by researchers at the supermarket leader

Net profit margin on Supermarket Leader Company in 2010 amounted to 2.38 higher than in 2011 at 1.55% greater than in 2012, which amounted to 1.46%. it can be concluded that the net profit margin on Leader Supermarket Company to generate a net profit decreased in 2011 and tahun2012

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

1. Turnover of total assets is From the calculation of the total assets of the company turnover Supermarket Leader from 2010 s / d in 2012 it appears that in 2012 the total turnover of assets owned. The higher the total asset turnover ratio is, the better the ability of the company in total turnover of assets owned. From the calculations, the value of assets ratio of 1.57 for 2010, of 3.21 for 2011 and 2.19 for 2012. The ratio means that in 2012, the year the company was able to convert assets into cash by 2 , 19 times. While in the year 2011 was 3.21 times, as well as in 2010 sebesar1,57.
2. Turnover of fixed assets From the calculation of fixed asset ratio, ie the ratio to measure the effectiveness of the company Leader Supermarket in using his fixed assets.
3. Liability Based on the above, the company's fixed asset turnover Supermarket Leader is fixed asset turnover in 2010 s / d in 2012 it appears that in 2010 fixed asset turnover amounted to \$ 5.32 with the case due to the sale during 2010 of \$. 1,422,211.00, fixed asset turnover in 2011 increased by \$ 13.24. This is because sales during the year 2011 more increased by \$. Perputatran 3,358,484.00 and the decrease of fixed assets in 2012 amounted to \$ 11.41. This is due to the sales decrease of \$ 2,621,926.00. Beside that also in 2011 the

fixed assets increased by \$ 250, 282.12 and the year 2012 fixed assets decreased by \$ 233,926.00.

4. Turnover of cash is From the calculation of the company's cash turnover Supermarket Leader from 2010 s / d in 2012 it appears that in 2010 turnover amounted to \$ 544.4 of cash, cash turnover in 2011 increased by \$ 2,712.8. This is because sales during 2011 amounted to \$ 3,358,484.00 in addition to that also in 2011 the average decrease in cash of \$ 1,238.07 and in 2012 increased an average of \$ 3,356.11 cash.
5. Turnover of working capital is From the calculation results obtained by the calculation of working capital turnover ratio amounted to 183 or 1.83% for the year 2010, the ratio of working capital turnover amounted to 386 or 3.86% for the year 2011 and the working capital turnover ratio was 286 or 2 , 86%. It means that the turnover of working capital during the year 2010 to be back working capital amounted to 183 times, that the turnover of working capital during the year 2010 until into working capital amounted to 386 times. Likewise for the year 2012 the decrease in the amount of 286 times.

The result Profitability in Leader supermarket with 3 ratios look like, GPM, OPM, NPM and in the period 2010-2012 experienced fluctuating growth ratios, namely: (1) Gros Profit Margin on the Company Leader Supermarket comparison of the results of the year 2010 amounted to 23.9 % greater than in 2011 by 23.3% greater than in 2012, which amounted to 20.6%. it can be concluded that the gross profit margin in the Company Leader Supermarket to generate profits decreased in 2011 and 2012, (2) Operating Profit Margin at Supermarket Leader Company in 2010 amounted to 297 or 2.97% in 2011 amounted to 194 or 1, 94% greater than in 2012, which amounted to 183 or 1.83%. it can be concluded that the operting Profit Marging the Leader Supermarket Company to generate profits decreased in 2012 and (3) Net profit margin on Supermarket Leader Company in 2010 amounted to 2.38 higher than in 2011 at 1.55% greater than in 2012

which amounted to 1.46%. It can be concluded that the net profit margin on Leader Supermarket Company to generate a net profit decreased in 2011 and 2012.

Suggestion.

a. Activity Ratios

Show that the company's ability to convert accounts receivable into cash is very good because in a year the company is able to manage accounts receivable into cash . Likewise, the cash ratio is high due to the rapid change of inventories to sales companies . Through the analysis of this ratio can disimpulkan that the company's performance can be said to be good .

b . Profitability ratios

Based menginflikasikan profitability ratios Ratios Profitability as measured by the ratio of financial decision-making managers who meleputi ratio GPM, OPM NPM , the results of research on the profitability ratio to measure kemampuan that generate profits can be used by the company.

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